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BADEN AREA IS REACHED BY SOVIET SPEARHEADS

Main Red Army Pressure Directed Against Bratislava, Vienna —Breslau Still Resisting

Domei

BERLIN, April 3.—The entire Soviet offensive at present centers in the south of the Eastern Front where Marshals R. Malinovsky's and Alexander Tolbukhim's army groups are trying hard to overrun with mass assaults the Hungarian and German defense on a broad front stretching from the northern edge of Lake Balaton to the northern slopes of the Tetra mountain.

Their main pressure is directed against Bratislava and Vienna and today's German high command announcement said that Soviet spearheads have already reached the Baden area, about 20 kilometers south of Vienna, and the 3rd Ukrainian army units were fighting in the outskirts of Wiener Neustadt about 60 kilometers south of Vienna.

The Soviet formations in a bold thrust from the southeast reached the Baden area which is about midway between Vienna and Wiener Neustadt, but were checked in the area immediately south of the Austrian capital.

Both Vienna and Bratislava are now in the fighting zone and reports said that heavy street-fighting is continuing inside Wiener Neustadt. Red Army units pushed northward beyond the town to reach the area south of Vienna. German bolt positions south of Vienna are still putting a brake to the surging Soviet masses, but at Bratislava fighting has now reached the outer defense ring of the city.

The Soviet thrust to Baden broke loose from the southeastern German frontier area in a northerly direction, but their attempts to advance farther west were frustrated as the Germans in the frontier positions between the upper Raab river and Guens warded off all Soviet thrusts.

Soviets Increase Pressure

Simultaneously, Soviet pressure increased northwest of Tyrnau, northeast of Bratislava, and on both sides of the Waag river. The Soviet wedge, advancing north of the Danube in a northerly direction, pressed forward toward the Carpathians on both sides of the Waag river and northwest of Tyrnau.

The third focal point of the fighting lies southwest of Lake Balaton where the Soviets attacking from the Nagykazsina area made deep penetrations yesterday.

In the upper Silesian battle area, Marshal Konev with strong forces renewed his breakthrough attempts in the sectors of Loslau and Jaegerndorf. His attacks collapsed, however, after slight initial gains in the face of stiff German resistance.

The fortress of Breslau continued heroic resistance, but the fortress of Glogau has fallen. Since February 12, the gallant garrison blocked the important Oder river crossing and tied down strong Soviet forces. However, hopelessly hemmed in and after firing its last cartridge, the garrison succumbed to numerically superior Red Army forces.

Meanwhile, an early assault on Berlin from the Soviet's middle Oder springboards is predicted. Lively activity has been observed behind the main Red Army lines before the German capital.

In the north, German strong points on the shores of Danzig Bay continued to offer stubborn resistance against the attackers pressing from all sides.

Wiener Neustadt Claimed Taken

Domei

MOSCOW, April 3.—Wiener Neustadt, 22 miles south of Vienna, has been captured, it was announced by Marshal Stalin's order of the day tonight. The order says that three other towns have been also occupied. They are Eisenstadt (capital of the Austrian Province of Burgenland), Neunkirshen and Gloggnitz (in the Alps), described by the order as "important bastions in the German defenses on the approaches to Vienna."

The order is addressed to Marshal Alexander Tolbukhim, commander of the 3rd Ukrainian Army, and his chief of staff.

Wiener Neustadt is an important industrial center and a large railway junction.

The Soviet troops have captured Magyarova on the Leitha river, southeast of Bratislava and 23 miles northwest of the Hungarian rail and road junction of Gyor, says Marshal Josef Stalin in his second order of the day, which also states that the Soviet troops have captured Kremnitza. Both Magyarova and Kremnitza are described as bastions in the German defenses on the southern slopes of the small Carpathian ridge.

Eisenhower Named Head of Commission To 'Control' Germany

Domei

LISBON, April 2.—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied invasion forces in Europe, was formally appointed chairman of the Supervisory Commission for Germany of the anti-Axis forces on the Western Front on the night of March 29, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Washington.

YANKEE TROOPS ENTER KASSEL ON WEST FRONT

Bitter Street Fighting Now in Progress; Warra River Crossing Frustrated

Domei

BERLIN, April 3.—After heavy fighting American troops entered Kassel where bitter street fighting is now in progress, it was announced today, as the American armies continued to drive deeply into German Westphalia and Hessen. The Americans advanced from the southern rim of the city and simultaneously increased pressure in the Warburg area, northwest of Kassel, and northwest of Eisenach.

At the same time, the German High Command announced, the American flank to the north scored deep penetrations into the German positions toward Herford from Bielefeld, 60 kilometers east of Munster.

Heaviest fighting during the past 24 hours was waged in eastern Netherlands, west of Teutoburger forest, in the Eder valley, between the Fulda and Werra and in the hilly country between the Tauber valley and the plain of the upper Rhine. Enemy forces moved ahead while sustaining heavy losses.

Werra Crossing Frustrated

Advanced American spearheads, parts of which entered Kassel, carried out energetic thrusts between the Fulda and Werra east of Kassel, but all enemy attempts to force a crossing of the Werra river were frustrated with the Germans putting up stiff resistance everywhere.

These units pressing toward the Werra were attacked by independently operating German fighting groups deep in enemy territory. In the face of this German flank threat in the Kinzig valley and pressure exerted by the German troops on the main line between Hanau and Aschaffenburg the Americans were hard put to it to advance southeastward and instead veered northward in an encircling maneuver. These attacks led to bitter fighting in southern Spessart.

At the other end of the front, meanwhile, heavy fighting developed yesterday in the lower Rhine Wesel triangle and between Zutphen and Rheine on the Netherland-German border region against strong British columns pushing north and northeast. British formations spreading fanwise on the lower Rhine ran up against tenaciously defended bolt positions near Emmerich as well as on the Netherland-German border and in the northwest foothills of Teuptoburg forest.

Walter Plato, Transocean war correspondent, meanwhile, declared that 10 days have now elapsed since Eisenhower started his new major offensive across the Rhine against the heart of Germany. No slowing down of his columns has been noted, Plato said, but some of the far advanced tank spearheads have been cut off and annihilated.

U.S. Tank Group Annihilated

The American tank group attacking northeast of Winterberg at Arnsberg east of the Ruhr district was met and annihilated by German paratroops and the American troops which had again entered Lohr on the Main were driven out by a German thrust. Lohr is again in German hands.

Plato believed that such successes proved the determination of the Germans to resist to the utmost in the face of enemy gains and predicted that the still unbroken German defense in junction with the supply problems of the American tank armies which are bound to become gradually ever more acute may bring about a relative stabilization of the German western front within the next few days.

Kiel Shipyards Raided

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Submarine building yards at Kiel were attacked today by 750 Flying Fortresses escorted by more than 650 Mustangs, according to a London report.

Another London report said that RAF Lancasters attacked the German barracks and troop concentrations at Nordhausen in central Germany this afternoon.

ROOSEVELT WITHDRAWS U.S. 3-VOTE PROPOSAL

San Francisco Parley to Decide Membership of 2 Soviet Republics

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—President Roosevelt has withdrawn the proposal that the United States should have triple voting power in the new league of nations, Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Stettinius added that whether the White Russian and Ukranian Republics should be initial members of the proposed world security organization was a question for the nations assembled at San Francisco to consider and decide.

Later Stettinius announced at a press conference that the San Francisco Conference should not be postponed.

The State Secretary said in view of the importance which the Soviet Government attached to the proposal that the White Russian and Ukrainian republics should be initial members of the proposed international organization "American representatives at Yalta having utmost respect for the heroic part played by the people of these republics in their unyielding resistance to a common enemy agreed that the Government of the United States would support such a proposal at San Francisco if it were made. No agreement was, however, made at Yalta on the question of participation of these republics in the San Francisco conference."

Explaining why he thought the San Francisco conference should not be postponed, Stettinius said, "This Government believed that the rapid tempo of military and political developments far from requiring postponement makes it increasingly necessary that plans worked out at Dumbarton Oaks be carried out promptly. We have received, moreover, no indication that any other Government believes that the conference should be postponed."

Meanwhile, diplomatic negotiations over the Polish representation at San Francisco were still going on. The United States Government was still hoping the new Polish administration could be set up in time, the Secretary added. He presumed that Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin were working directly to iron out some difficulties that recently had threatened the unity of their three nations.

Under Careful Study

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—The Soviet version of the secret Yalta agreement indicated that the Soviet Union and the United States might seek three votes at the San Francisco Conference as well as in the world assembly to be created, according to a report from Washington. The voting procedure for the conference has not been officially announced, although U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius said that it is under discussion by the sponsoring nations, the report said.

Stettinius will meet with the U.S. delegation and will have a chance to clarify the issue at the noon conference with the State Department reporters, the report continued. Since the furore over the secret voting deal made at Yalta, the Secretary has been in constant consultation with the Senators and his advisers at the White House.

The Tass report is under careful study by the diplomats in Washington, the same report disclosed. It revealed that the Soviet request for separate representation for Ukraine and White Russia is based on their population, political importance, and the fact that the "share contributed to the common cause of defeating Germany exceeds those of some states which are considered as the founders of the international organization," obviously referring to Turkey and several Latin American nations who were given until March 1 to declare war if they wanted to be at San Francisco, the report concluded.

Speculation Is Rife

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—Washington diplomats speculated today that the San Francisco United Nations Conference itself may have to decide the issue of the Polish representation, John M. Hightower, AP Washington correspondent reports from that city.

Such a development would present to the parley two touchy issues raised by Moscow, the correspondent continued. The question of additional Soviet seats in the assembly of a proposed peace keeping organization already is docketed for decision at San Francisco.

However, whether the United States intends to press parallel claim for extra seats appeared to be a wide open question, the correspondent reports. Although it was agreed secretly at Yalta that both the Soviet Union and the United States should ask for three places each, officials in Washington appeared to be at a loss for a basis on which an American claim could be made, he concluded.

Argentina Hates U.S. Although Declaring War On Axis, States Ex-Envoy Uchiyama

Although Argentina has declared war against the Axis, the Argentine hatred of the United States is deep-rooted and strong, and the declaration of war does not ipso facto mean that the long neutral Latin American nation has handed itself over body and soul to the United States. Thus declares Iwataro Uchiyama, former Minister to Argentina, reviewing the way in which Argentina was driven into its latest step.

Mr. Uchiyama's article which appeared in the Asahi, follows:

The Argentine Government declared war against the Axis on March 27. One can see how vigorously Argentina had struggled against the United States since the outbreak of the war to maintain her neutrality. This nation alone of the 20 Latin American nations had maintained its proud position as an independent Power against ruthless American machinations and intrigue. The conditions driving Argentina into her present state provokes sympathy. Her courageous attitude heretofore to maintain her neutrality cannot be denied.

Why was Argentina forced to take such an unpleasant step against our country? Let us look behind the surface of the problem. Generally, Argentina dislikes the United States. American uncouthness and selfishness and the American stress on materialism are not to the liking of the emotional and genteel-loving Latin. Furthermore, the Argentine dislike of the United States increased when she saw her 20 sister nations, whom she had dominated, fall one after another under the control of the United States. The more pressure was applied her the more she resisted against the United States.

Threatened by U.S.

Because of this the United States threatened and cajoled Argentina in an effort to force her to conform to the American will. Finally, not even satisfied by the blunt threat of dispatching warships to Argentina, the United States began to sell new weapons to Argentina's neighbors flatly refusing a request for similar weapons made by Argentina, thereby threatening Argentina by arms. In Uruguay and other neighboring states, the United States instigated exile Argentine politicians into revolution, and otherwise played every underhanded trick against the Latin American nation. But the military cabinet of nationalists who had the absolute support of the people solidly repulsed the American efforts and was totally unshaken.

But a sudden disaster struck the country, a violent earthquake, rare in Argentina. When the Government was concentrating on measures to deal with the catastrophe, the United States undertook a large-scale relief program. Emotional Latins, the Argentines were caught by the trick and made to feel tearfully thankful.

But what immediately followed was the alleged spy incident involving an Argentine consul caught at Trinidad. The United States filed a strong protest with Argentina, declaring that for the latter to maintain diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan was to aid espionage activities against the United States and Britain and that it was absolutely not permissible from the stand of the joint defense of the American hemisphere. Diplomatic pressure was applied with Britain also being brought in, and Argentina was finally forced to sever relations with the Axis.

Then last autumn, the Argentine Foreign Minister Orlando Peluffo planned a vast act in the proposal for a Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference made to the Pan-American Union in Washington. The plan was to demand before the conference a way to study the situation in which a certain American nation's attitude toward Argentina was bringing about a schism incompatible with the traditional relations of amity among the Latin American nations. The plan was this: The United States had made its way into the family of 20 Latin American nations and had broken up the family. Therefore, it would be desirable to hold a family conference at this time and to do away with this evil cause. There was a considerable number among the diplomatic corps in Buenos Aires who agreed with this plan. But at the crucial moment all refused to accept responsibility and the Argentine plan failed before materialization through the protest of the Mexican Foreign Minister, a puppet of the United States. Not only so, it led to the Mexico City Conference of this year from which Argentina was excluded.

This led to the acceptance of responsibility by the Argentine Foreign Minister and his resignation. Regrettably, Argentine diplomacy hit a low after this time. Meanwhile, the state of the war is not such as to give courage to Argentina's isolationist stand. And with the San Francisco conference in the offing, the United States has apparently sent a virtual ultimatum to the Latin American nations, with the result that all of them excepting Argentina have come to dance to the tune played by the United States.

Absence of Argentina

What kind of meeting the anti-Axis conference to be held in San Francisco on April 25 will be, we need not say. The 19 Latin American nations will regret the absence of Argentina. That is so because although they outnumber the United States, only Argentina is capable of openly opposing American advocacies.

In any case, the United States, through the declaration of war by Argentina, has succeeded in form in painting all America one color. But destiny is such that the United States will continue to be the nation of the Yankees and that Latin America will move with Argentina at its core. The 50-year struggle between the United States and Argentina is the history of the Pan American Union. That the Argentines, whose hatred of the Americans is great, have declared war on us, does not mean that they will give themselves and souls to the Americans. I believe that the coming moves of Argentina will be the most interesting diplomatic development.

JAMES F. BYRNES RESIGNS WAR MOBILIZATION POST

Roosevelt Picks Judge Vinson As Successor—No Reason For Quitting Given

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—President Roosevelt accepted on Tuesday the resignation of James F. Byrnes as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and picked Fred M. Vinson to succeed him, according to a Washington dispatch. No definite reasons for his resignation were disclosed but Byrnes stated in his letter of resignation "my knowledge of the nature of the work now confronting the office causes me to conclude I should not remain longer." He added he had "absolutely no plans" made for the future.

It was the second change of jobs for Vinson in less than a month. On March 6 he was nominated Federal Loan Administrator, and prior to that date he was Director of Economic Stabilization.

Significantly, Byrnes had submitted his resignation on March 24, while preparing a report to present Roosevelt and to Congress which outlines the plans he has developed for reconversion after the end of the European war.

President Roosevelt said he had no alternative other than to accept Byrnes' resignation and expressed his "heartfelt regret."

Vinson's Successor Sought

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—Capitol Hill awaited a bit nervously today the appointment of the third man in as many months to hold the nation's biggest banking job, according to an AP report from Washington.

The nomination of Fred M. Vinson to succeed James F. Byrnes as director of War Mobilization has left open Vinson's post as administrator of the $40,000,000,000 RFC financing and lending agencies, the report said, which continued:

While Senator Brewster, Michigan Republican, said the Finance Committee would call Vinson to the Capitol for some questioning, there was every indication of speedy confirmation.

The only concern was evidenced on the score of his successor.

Chairman George, Georgia Democrat, of the Finance Committee told the reporters that he hoped President Roosevelt would send up the name of a man "of the same splendid qualification as Judge Vinson."

Senator Butler, Nebraska Republican, said he hoped the nominee would be "a man qualified by experience and in whom the entire country can have confidence."

Butler also expressed a hope that Byrnes might seek to "cure some of the weaknesses of the New Deal as a private lawyer."

While the name of Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, was mentioned along with many others in their speculation on a successor, all Senators emphasized that it was strictly guesswork.

As a matter of fact, the sudden announcement of Byrnes' resignation caught the law-makers completely by surprise. They had expected him to hang on until VE-Day

90 B-29 BOMBERS RAID KANTO, SHIZUOKA AREAS

Destruction of Munitions Factories Is Enemy's Main Aim; Time Bombs Dropped

Aiming at the destruction of munitions factories in the Kanto and Shizuoka areas, about 90 B-29 bombers based in the Marianas, singly or in small formations, made a series of bombing attacks from about 1 a.m. to about 4 a.m. on Wednesday. The enemy planes were flying at an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 meters.

As in the recent air raid, the enemy planes used a considerable number of time bombs besides explosives and incendiaries.

At 1 a.m. the first raid was made by the main strength of the B-29's totaling about 50 which, coming one after the other, penetrated the skies over the northern part of the Kanto district as well as the western part of the Keihin area. They bombed factory zones with explosives and incendiaries. This attack lasted up to about 3 a.m. Practically no damage was caused by the enemy.

This was followed by the second raid, between 3 a.m. and 4:20 a.m., when about 30 enemy bombers indiscriminately attacked the city areas in the Keihin sector dropping explosives and incendiaries.

As a result of the blind bombing, fires broke out at several places but they were promptly put out by the members of the Air Defense Corps.

Meanwhile, for two hours from 1 a.m., about 10 B-29 bombers attacked the Shizuoka area and bombed munitions factories.

Japanese Anti-Air Raid Forces promptly counterattacked the raiders at every point. The war results are now being investigated.

U.S. ARMY CHANGES RULING

18-Year-Old Soldiers Being Sent Overseas, Patterson Bares

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—U.S. Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced on Monday that because of the large increase in the percentage of youths being drafted, the army has changed its policy and is now sending 18-year-old soldiers overseas as infantry and armored force replacements, according to a Washington dispatch. The rule that no infantrymen or armored force soldiers under 19 would be sent overseas was revised "recently," the dispatch said.

Patterson stated that on January 20, five per cent of the draftees were under 19, but by October 40 per cent of the inductees came within the 'under 19 class' and since the infantry and armored replacements were urgently needed the army was forced to start sending them overseas, the dispatch concluded.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3—U.S. Congress will tackle what may be its most difficult problem in years—universal military training—shortly after the current House recess ends in mid-April, according to a Washington dispatch. Hearings have been set tentatively for early May by the special House committee on postwar military policy, the dispatch disclosed.

U.S. COAL MINERS STRIKE

Lewis Demands Return of 35-Hour Week With Overtime for Excess

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—Several thousand miners were idle today in the Pennsylvania coalfields pending the back-to-work votes as John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and bituminous operators resumed contract negotiations, according to a Washington dispatch.

New but undisclosed figures on Lewis' wage demands were introduced as the mine leader and operators returned to their contract talks yesterday. Lewis' principal pay request is the return of the 35-hour week with overtime for all time excess.

The negotiating committees are to report to the War Labor Board by Saturday on the progress of the negotiations.

U.S. Naval Casualties Announced as 93,400 Since War Beginning

Domei

LISBON, April 2.—The United States Navy Department has announced the personnel losses suffered by the U.S. Navy including the Marines and Coast Guards from the beginning of the war up to March 31 as totaling 93,400, says a Washington dispatch.

BRITISH FORCES PLANNING INDIAN OCEAN OFFENSIVE

Aim to Capture Burma, Thailand, Sumatra; Rushing Warcraft From Europe

Domei

TAIPING, April 3.—With the British apparently intending to launch operations covering the whole of the area, the military situation in the Indian Ocean is faced with a new stage. In coordination with the Pacific offensive of the Americans, the British are forcing southward operations by the British-Indian forces and meanwhile conducting raids on Shonan, Kuala Lumpur, southern Thailand and so forth with B-29's and attacking Sumatra and the Andamans and Nicobars with carrier planes.

The Indian Ocean offensive planned by the British is composed firstly, of forcing operations for the invasion of the Irrawaddy delta region in Burma from the land and sea and for the contacting of the Burmese and southern Thai regions for a drive southward.

Secondly, the invasion of the Andamans and Nicobars as preliminary operations for landings on Malai and Sumatra.

Thirdly, landings in the region in southern Thailand including such islands as Puket and Langawli and on the Kula isthmus in Malai.

Fourthly, the invasion of Sumatra from northern Sumatra centered on Sabang and other regions.

In this manner, the Anglo-American forces apparently intend to move out in pincer operations from the east and west.

Another information indicates that the British, thinking of their prestige as a great old nation, are working frantically to retake Burma and Malai and that they are reinforcing their strength in the Indian Ocean. Already scores of the British European fleet have passed through the Red Sea for the Indian Ocean. In the meantime, another small British fleet, it is said, is being sent to the Pacific, in order to make up for American attrition and to garner a voice for Britain after the war.

It is also believed that an offensive by Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten will gradually develop to be coordinated with the operations of the several hundred thousand forces of the Yunnan Army now being concentrated

In view of the fact, however, that the United States, for all its powerful task forces and convoys, has had a difficult time in supplying the Philippine Front and Yiojima over the commissary line extending over 13,000 kilometers from San Francisco to the Western Pacific via Hawaii and Guam, it is not hard to imagine that Britain is not quite confident of the success of the prospective Indian Ocean operation inasmuch as the British fleet in this sea area consists mainly of only the five aircraft carriers of the 23,000-ton class, namely, Illustrious, Victorious, Formidable, Implacable and Indefatigable, and the out-moded carriers, Furious and Eagle.

FORDE FORESEES LONG WAR

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 2.—Acting Prime Minister Francis M. Forde of Australia said today, "It will take considerable time to defeat the Japanese," according to a London dispatch.

He stressed the part being played by the Australian military forces in the Pacific and said that they "are not mopping up. They are storming strong enemy positions never challenged before in the years during which the Japanese were digging in," the dispatch said.

Forde arrived for talks preparatory to the San Francisco Conference, the dispatch continued, adding that he was accompanied by H. C. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs.

Brazil-Soviet Ties Set

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—The Brazilian Government announced that it reopened diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government yesterday but failed to refer to the choice of its Minister to Moscow, says a Rio de Janeiro dispatch.

FIGHTING IS INTENSIFIED ON MAIN OKINAWA ISLAND

13 More Enemy Warships Sunk Or Damaged, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3:30 p.m. April 4

"1—In spite of sustaining considerable losses in the neighborhood of the coast a part of the enemy forces that landed on the main Okinawa Island advanced to the area south of Kitadani and in the neighborhood of Shimabukuro as well as Awase on April 3.

"Our Forces in the said area, continually counterattacking the enemy, are engaging in furious battles.

"2—Of the losses inflicted on enemy warships around the said island those that have become known later follow:

Sunk:
- 6 Transports
- 1 Battleship
- 4 Cruisers

Damaged:
- 1 Destroyer
- 1 Warship of Unidentified Category."

Drive Toward Airfields

Frustrating the enemy's repeated attempts to effect further landings on the Okinawa Islands, the Japanese officers and men are continuing with the grim determination to fight to the last. In spite of the tremendous loss of 177 surface craft sunk or damaged since March 23, when the enemy started the landing operations, a powerful enemy fleet of more than 10 aircraft carriers, some 10 battleships, and 200 to 300 transports are continuing to operate in the waters near the main Okinawa island.

The enemy landing forces on the main Okinawa island have been directing their spearheads toward the north and central airfields. However, repeating smashing closing-in attacks, Japanese Ground Units have been inflicting heavy losses on the invaders. On April 2, the Japanese destroyed 16 tanks and killed or wounded more than 400 enemy soldiers.

Meanwhile, Japanese Air Units have been furiously attacking the enemy surface craft around the island. As was announced by the Imperial Headquarters on March 3, they sank or damaged 31 enemy warships, including aircraft carriers and battleships, in the waters near the main island. Such brilliant war results obtained by the Japanese, sinking or damaging 177 warships since March 23, must be attributed to the unparalleled fighting spirit of the Japanese Soldiers.

In view of the fact that powerful enemy fleets are still operating in the vicinity of the main Okinawa island, there is no justification in slighting the progress of the war situation.

The enemy has reported that in the Okinawa operations, he is employing over 1,400 warcraft. There is no way of verifying this enemy announcement but there is no denying that he is continuing his operations despite great losses. In view of the fact that the enemy is wont to land materials for the construction of air bases as soon as he has effected landings, great difficulties must be expected as the Okinawa operations progress.

FLYNN'S MISSION FAILS

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—Efforts of Edward Flynn, President Roosevelt's personal adviser, to create an agreement between Moscow and the Vatican have been a complete failure, the Italian news agency SI reported, which referred to informed Vatican quarters for its information, according to a Rome report. The agency further states that one had hoped at Washington that the success of Flynn's mission would ease the American diplomatic position toward the South American republics which in spite of their approach toward Moscow had strong resentment toward the Soviets, the report said.

U.S. Munition Plants Cut

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—The U.S. War Department has decided to discontinue the construction of certain artillery and mortar ammunition plants which cannot be completed and put into capacity production until late this year, according to a dispatch from Washington.

Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, who made the announcement, attributed the action to the "favorable progress" of the war, the dispatch said.

SPECIAL ATTACKS DECIDE ISSUE OF OKINAWA FIGHT

Japan Can Concentrate All Necessary Strength and Frustrate Enemy, Ito Says

The issue of the fierce battle now raging on Okinawa Island rests on the outcome of the desperate struggle between "quantity" and "special attacks," declared Masanori Ito, naval commentator, in an interview with the Yomiuri-Hochi in connection with the special significance of the intense fight now developing around this island. Since the days of Commodore Perry, Mr. Ito pointed out, the Americans were anxious to take possession of the Ryukyu Islands, and it is more than probable that the enemy will carry on his offensive operations against Okinawa in spite of the tremendous losses he is suffering at the hands of the Imperial Army and Navy.

But, Mr. Ito stressed, it is after the enemy's landing on the Ryukyu Islands that we may find an excellent chance to beat him.

"Now I might mention the strategic significance of the Okinawa Islands. At the Washington Conference of 1921, it was agreed among Japan, Britain, and the United States to restrict the construction of various military bases in the Pacific. At several places of special importance, the construction of defensive structures was entirely prohibited. Among these places were Guam Island, Hongkong, and Amami Oshima.

"At that time, the Japanese people knew something about Guam and Hongkong, but many knew nothing about Amami Oshima. Indeed, no Japanese knew anything about the strategic value of Amami Oshima. The Anglo-Americans, however, had already studied every angle of the military value of this Japanese island and knew all about the defensive structures Japan was constructing there at that time. The strategists of the United States and Britain had already discovered that Amami Oshima, being located midway between Kyushu and Taiwan, was in an ideal position to secure command over the East China Sea including Shanghai.

"America is now directing her offensive against Amami Oshima and the Kerama Islands near the main Okinawa Island. Perhaps the enemy is desirous of making the most of the military value of the Kerama Islands in place of that of Amami Oshima.

"Following the battle on the Kerama Islands, the enemy may extend his offensive to Okinawa Island and Amami Oshima. He may also apply the air encirclement attacks to Amami Oshima and carry on his advance without much bloodshed. He may, by means of an overwhelmingly large air strength, isolate our military bases one by one and advance to other battlefields. This is called by Admiral Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy, as jumping-over tactics. In the Civil War, the Northern Army advanced far into the enemy's zone, leaving behind many enemy bases by isolating them from their forces. The American forces are now availing themselves of the lessons learned in the Civil War.

"After the first Great War, Germany decided on similar strategy. The Americans were proud that Germany was imitating them. We cannot make light of this American method of fighting. If successfully carried out, this strategy can put many troops out of immediate service. In order to defeat the Americans in such strategy we must concentrate our fighting strength on the battlefield selected by the enemy and frustrate his plan to isolate our military base there.

"We can do this without much difficulty in cases where we have many military bases around the battlefield, especially where the enemy's line of supply is extended over a long distance. The battle of Okinawa now offers an excellent chance for us to beat the enemy. Before directing his attack at this battlefield, the enemy must be as well prepared as possible. We shall be mistaken if we regard this latest offensive of the enemy as an expression of his earnest desire to finish the war without further delay. We cannot, therefore, rely on the geographical advantages we enjoy; we must concentrate our fighting forces and thereby deal a deadly blow on our enemy.

"The only way to beat the enemy, after all, is to send abundant quantities of arms and ammunition to the battlefield without a moment's delay. Fortunately, Okinawa is within short distance of all our fighting forces at neighboring bases. We must show the enemy that we are in a position to concentrate at Okinawa any fighting strength necessary to frustrate his plans to capture this key point."

Greek Parties Secede

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—The Greek Union of Popular Republicans—ELD—which, after the Communists, was the second largest party in the EAM (National Liberation Front), today officially announced its withdrawal from that group, according to an Athens dispatch, which added that minor Socialist parties have also withdrawn in agreement with the ELD.

en Women Taking Part in Counterattacks Against Okinawa Invaders, Says U.P. Scribe

Domei

LISBON, April 2.—Japanese women are taking part in counter-assaults against the American invaders of Okinawa, a UP correspondent with the American 24th army corps reported today. He said that one force, including 11 women, charged into the artillery position on the American right wing with machine-guns and rifles last night. His report indicates that all the people of Okinawa Prefecture have turned to counterassaults against the enemy.

Meanwhile, the operations of the American 10th army which began landing operations on Okinawa yesterday apparently have not made much progress. Nimitz' communique today merely said that the 24th army corps and the Marine third amphibious force had expanded their beachhead on the southwestern tip of Okinawa to a depth of five kilometers but refrained from elaborating further on the situation.

The units under Nimitz now invading the Okinawas are units which attacked the islands in the Central Pacific under him. Later they went under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Southwestern Pacific, with the 24th army corps belonging to the sixth army landing on Leyte and the Marine third amphibious unit landing on Luzon. They were again put under Nimitz' command to form anew the 10th army.

The commander of the 10th army, Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, 60, was formerly commander of the Alaska defense forces, and has been granted medals for the occupation of Attu and Kiska.

U.S. IS FIRMLY OPPOSED TO POSTPONING MEETING

Fate of 'Frisco Parley Uncertain as 'Big Three' Powers Do Not Agree

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 3.—The fate of the San Francisco conference has become extremely uncertain as each one of the Big Three Powers appears to have a different opinion on the conference, it was declared by the Dagens Nyheter in commenting on the prospects of the conference.

The paper points out that while the United States at least for the time being is still upholding the conference, in England voices are increasing in advocating its postponement while Moscow says nothing whatsoever. On the other hand, Moscow expressed its lack of interest in the conference in delegating neither its Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov nor any other prominent official of the Foreign Office.

Apropos opinion in the United States on the conference, the Dagens Nyheter cites a report from its New York correspondent to the effect that no one in America wants to hear anything of the British opinion to postpone the conference. The organization of the conference has progressed too far.

The British opinion for postponement has repeatedly been expressed by the British press in the last few days. It is true that this opinion up till now has been expressed only by liberal and laborite British organs, but the Dagens Nyheter points out that members of these parties have always been taking the lead in the debate on foreign policies and that misgivings in London are growing rapidly in this respect.

Smuts in London

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Prime Minister General Jan Smuts of the Union of South Africa arrived in London today for this week's Commonwealth conference—prelude to the San Francisco conference, according to a London dispatch. Smuts said that he had made no definite arrangements, the dispatch said.

Asked if he would visit Germany, Smuts said, "It is quite possible, but nothing has been arranged yet," the dispatch disclosed.

Smuts who is paying his fourth wartime visit to Britain, was accompanied by the South African Minister of External Affairs D. D. Forsyth, the dispatch concluded.

Egyptian Stand Stated

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Egyptian Foreign Minister Abdel Hamid Badawy Pasja, who is going to San Francisco, stated today, "Though weaknesses of the League of Nations must be avoided and though the responsibility assumed by the Big Powers in maintaining peace gives them the right to claim special position it would be fair and necessary to establish a kind of a balance between the big and small Powers in the new organization," according to a Cairo report.

Pasja continued, "A number of governments think this balance has not been established in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. I hope it may be possible to hold some of the future international conferences in Egypt. We would welcome any such move."

London Talks Explained

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 2.—Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, who had arrived at London to attend the British Commonwealth preliminary meeting prior to the San Francisco Conference, made the following statement today elucidating the nature of the meeting:

"In the United States, such opinions are rampant that the British Commonwealth is in a favorable position at the forthcoming San Francisco Conference in comparison with the United States and the Soviet Union because it has six votes, but such opinions are a result of great misunderstanding on the part of the Americans of the nature of the British Commonwealth. The preliminary meeting to be held in London is not a preparatory maneuver to form a joint front at the San Francisco Conference, but it is to be convened at the Commonwealth's own initiative.

"Frequent conferences among the British Commonwealth nations do not contradict with the international position of those self-governing nations."

SECRET YALTA AGREEMENT IS DENOUNCED IN AMERICA

U.S. Gov't. Criticized for Concluding Extra Agreement With Soviets

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 1.—The official announcement in Washington regarding the secret Yalta agreement aimed to seek additional voting power for the Soviet Union and the United States in the general assembly of the proposed world security organization has created a wave of criticism in America, according to a Washington dispatch.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, member of the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference, vigorously denounced the "extra" vote plan, the dispatch said, and Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of public and cultural relations, was reported to be furious over the Government's secret policy.

The New York Tribune's editorial said that the unfortunate aspect of the secret agreement is that it introduced a new and potentially disturbing principle into the already sufficiently delicate structure of Dumbarton Oaks plan, the dispatch disclosed.

Reports from Paris say that France will fight the "Big Three" dictatorship, the same dispatch revealed.

Washington reporters made a list of 33 questions which Secretary of State Edward Stettinius promised to answer next week, the dispatch continued. Some of the questions are: Were France and Chungking advised of the secret agreement? Would France and Chungking be justified in demanding more votes? Whose decision was it to keep the agreement a secret? How far is America prepared to go to fulfil the commitment to support the Soviet proposal? Does it not nullify the Dumbarton Oaks principle that the basis of the peace organization shall be sovereign equality of all nations?

Soviet's Sincerity Doubted

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—The secret Yalta agreement continues to be the chief topic of discussion in the United States, even overshadowing the rapid advances of the anti-Axis forces toward Berlin, according to a dispatch from Washington.

The press and people are frankly disturbed over the serious implications of U.S. politics, continued the dispatch. The latest Soviet demand that the Lublin regime be invited to the San Francisco Conference crystallizes the widely entertained but unexpressed suspicion regarding the Soviet's good faith.

The above development has been welcomed by the isolationists who are saying, "I told you so," the dispatch continued. Public opinion has received a severe jolt, it is reported, and the highest administration circles are seriously concerned regarding how best to repair the damage and regain the people's confidence. The greatest harm lies not so much in the merits or demerits of the extra assembly votes for the Soviet Union and the United States as in withholding the agreement from the public for 47 days. There are also clear indications that even high State Department officials were unaware of this proposed violation of the principle of the sovereign equality of the assembly.

More and more people are beginning to look to Senator Arthur Vandenberg as the champion of nations yearning to establish lasting peace on the supreme basis of fundamental justice, continued the dispatch. This also applies but to a lesser extent to his Republican colleagues. It is strange but true that, whereas the Republicans in 1919 were regarded as Obstructionists to President Wilson's aims, the situation now seems reversed with the Republican leaders, Vandenberg and his colleagues, being regarded as the sincerest champions of the people's welfare and true international cooperation. There has been even speculation that Vandenberg and his colleagues may withdraw from the U.S. delegation as a protest and much depends upon the results of the American delegations' meeting on April 3.

Reflecting widespread disillusionment is the Washington Post's editorial entitled "Hornet's Nest," the dispatch disclosed. The editorial deplores the uselessness and inequity of the agreement and particularly the fact that it was kept secret and it was announced only after common gossip extorted it from the White House. The editorial suggests a possibility of other secret agreements.

It anticipates serious dissensions in the conference declaring, "France will doubtless seek to become the head and front of small nations in the San Francisco Conference. Chungking could quite easily throw the confab into confusion by adopting a proposal that the weighing of votes should be done according to population. Other great Powers are going to find their relations in jeopardy and themselves without any standing in the world if they continue to accept the U.S. and Soviet lead."

The Massachusetts Star in its editorial entitled "Test of Good Faith" interprets the agreement as raising the question of good faith of the Big Powers and as a serious threat to the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, the dispatch said. After pointing out the unexplained delay to establish the new Polish government and other facts followed by an announcement of the present secret understanding, the editorial stressed, "With these things on record, it is small wonder that the good faith of the Big Powers is being brought into question and that the smaller nations are awaiting with apprehension the disclosure of other secret agreements believed to have been made at Yalta."

NATURAL BARRIERS CHECK SOVIETS ON DANUBE FRONT

Tolbuchin's and Malinovsky's Troops Find Going Hard in Westward Advance

Domei

BERLIN, April 2.—The chief attention directed toward the Eastern Front is still concentrated on the German battlefield. Although the westward advance of Tolbuchin's and Malinovsky's troops was slowed down and even checked in some places, this fighting area to the southeast of Vienna is still at this hour the nerve center of the Eastern Front.

Neusiedler Lake as well as the Leitha area are obstacles in the way of the Soviet formations, obstacles further improved by artificial barriers erected in recent months in this district. This is bound to check the Soviet advance and simultaneously provide support to the German army formations offering the most tenacious resistance. Topographically, this district on the Danube front is a much more difficult fighting terrain than, for example, Marshal Zhukov's fighting area in the north.

That the topographical obstacles may still be of significance also in this war despite motorization and despite the employment of the most up-to-date sappers' weapons was shown by the war in Italy. The next few days will tell to what extent these advantage will be exploited by the German military leaders in the Hungarian-German fighting area.

While Glogau is no longer mentioned in today's German army bulletin, the continuing resistance of the Breslau garrison shows plainly how long the strongly defended city was able to withstand the Soviet assault. The number of tanks shot up in the Silesian fighting area is particularly noteworthy.

During the second half of March Konev lost here not less than 950 tanks. These explain partly at least why the Soviets during the past 24 hours were unable to score any further successes for themselves in breakthrough attempts between Schwarzwasser and Jaegerndorf. At Danzig the strategical situation has hardly changed compared to the previous days.

British Deny Report Having Entered Pact With Marshal Petain

Domei

LISBON, April 3.—Official British quarters, on Monday, denied the report by the Hearst newspapers in America that the British Government had entered into a pact with Marshal Henri Petain in October and November, 1940, according to a London report. They categorically stated that the British Government at no time gave any pledge or agreement either to the Vichy Government or Mashal Petain, the report said, which added that the steps taken by Britain to discover the real intentions of Vichy involved no commitment toward Vichy or any agreement with its representatives.

SENATORS GIVE OPINIONS

Questionnaire Shows Majority Favor Dumbarton Oaks Plans

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—The New York tabloid newspaper P.M. asked the members of the U.S. Senate to reply to a question regarding their attitude to the Dumbarton Oaks proposals and found that 49 were in favor and four most probably in favor, while 34 expressed themselves doubtful and nine could not be reached or declined to answer, reports the New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

On the other hand, the Christian Science Monitor made its own list of attitudes of the Senate members without inviting them to reply to a questionnaire, the correspondent reported further. The paper reported that 70 are in favor which is four more than the necessary 66 or two-thirds of the Senate, while 13 were listed as being opposed and 13 doubtful.

Probably several Senators who told PM that they were doubtful are on the whole in favor of an international organization, the correspondent continued, who added that they may object to some terms of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals or the Yalta decisions and may be hoping that the San Francisco conference changes these terms for the better.

3 TAIWAN RAIDERS DOWNED

Enemy Strafes Villages, Factories And Freight Trains

Domei

TAIWAN BASE, April 3.—About 25 enemy bombers escorted by six fighters attacked the Takao, Tainan, and Taichu areas in three waves yesterday and carried out strafing attacks against factories, villages and freight trains before fleeing southward at 2 p.m. Three B-25's were brought down by Japanese Anti-Air Raid Units. Damage to ground facilities was slight.

Kwangtung Raiders Repulsed

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, April 3.—Several P-51's of the American air force based in China carried out strafing attacks against the airfield and civilian-owned vessels in the Kwangtung area at 5 p.m. yesterday. Japanese Anti-Air Raid Units shot down one of the raiders and damaged another, repulsing the rest.

50 Planes Hit Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, April 3.—About 50 B-24's and P-38's of the China-based United States air force raided the Hongkong area at noon yesterday. Japanese Anti-Air Raid Units shot down one of the raiders and damaged another. Only slight damage was caused by the raid.

COTTON MEETING IS HELD

Attempt Made to Correct Gap Between Supply and Demand

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—A general informal agreement was reached yesterday by the representatives of leading cotton exporting countries on the need of international action to correct the wide gap between the world cotton consumption and excess of cotton stocks, according to a report from Washington. Represented at the meeting were India, Turkey, the Soviet Union, Mexico, Peru, Britain, Egypt, France and the United States. The Brazilian representatives are expected today in Washington, but Argentina is not represented, the report continued.

The informal agreement opens a way for a possible recommendation that negotiations should be undertaken by the various countries for an international commodity agreement on cotton to prevent price instability, the report continued further. Various delegates presented figures reported to show that the estimated world total supply for the year 1944-45 is above 50,000,000 bales compared with the estimated consumption of less than 25,000,000.

The delegates to this meeting known as the International Cotton Advisory Committee meeting are not empowered to negotiate an international agreement, but the conference arises from the international cotton conference of 1939 which favored the adoption of an international commodity agreement and permitted the committee to recommend negotiations and draw up a formula representing the kind of pact which it is deemed appropriate to adopt, the report concluded.

BIG BATTLE STILL AHEAD, SAYS REPORT BY BYRNES

Somber Reality of Pacific War Must Be Faced, Roosevelt, Congress Told

Domei

LISBON, April 1.—Director of War Mobilization James Byrnes, in his second quarterly report to President Roosevelt and Congress, declared yesterday that the plans of the United States Government must be ready for the day of victory in Europe, but that "in making these plans we must face the somber reality of war in the Pacific and of the foe who is strongly entrenched on his island bases and on the mainland of Asia," according to a Washington dispatch.

Byrnes said that, although "the end of war in Europe is in sight," the United States' war production must still come first," the dispatch continued. An ever larger number of U.S. troops closing in on the enemy demand and use more supplies in battles, Byrnes continued. "Supplies for our all-out drive in Europe and the acceleration of war in the Pacific all have demanded and still demand steadier shipments of munitions.

"Development of new weapons also creates additional requirements. New types of jet-propelled planes, improved tanks which increase the fighting power of our troops in battle must be produced in mass and rushed to the battlefield."

Discussing the progress in the critical programs, Byrnes said, "Workers and manufacturers have been doing a splendid job. Although February is a short month, its output in critical items was up nine per cent over January and January in turn was up 11 per cent over December."

He pointed out, however, that even with these substantial gains "production of many critical items has lagged behind schedules." He explained that this was due partly to the production of new types of munitions, such as B-29's which required retooling and retraining—"we exchanged quantity for quality."—and partly to the fact that the number of civilian workers has dropped to 1,800,000 since February, 1942.

Byrnes said that when the fighting ends in Europe men and material must be transferred to the Pacific in tremendous volume.

The report said that in six months after VE-Day it is unlikely that more than 1,000,000 workers will actually be separated from their jobs, accumulation of demand will solve—not immediately but within three to six months—unemployment caused by the cancellation of war contracts between VE-day and VJ-day.

Peace wage and rationing control must be continued after VE-day, the report further continued.

"Americans will not eat 'as well in 1945 as in 1944' regardless of the date of the end of the European War. We will not be hungry, our diet will not be deficient, but we will have to tighten our belts," Byrnes said in his report.

Wavell, Amery Confer

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—Lord Wavell who arrived in London recently to consult with the British Government regarding Indian problems and British activity in the war against Japan returned to London today after a week-end in the country and continued his consultations with Leopold Amery, Secretary for India, at the India Office, according to a London dispatch. Prior to leaving London for a short Easter week-end in the country, it is learned that Wavell had a talk with Prime Minister Churchill. More detailed discussions between the Prime Minister and Viceroy is expected to take place at a later date.

Lipstick Bombs Dropped

Two time bombs shaped like lipsticks, dropped by the B-29's which came attacking Northern Kyushu on the night of March 27, were found at a certain place in Shimonoseki on the morning of March 28. At present, they are being examined at the Shimonoseki gendarmerie.

The lipsticks are five centimeters long and one centimeter wide and each weighs two 'me.' Made of brass, they are cylindrical in shape and of a golden color. The case, with JAMET written on the outside looks smart and attractive just like one of the ordinary good-looking lipsticks. They are so contrived that they explode immediately when opened inflicting wounds that require about three weeks to cure.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 3

The defense battle in the southern sector of the Eastern Front is being continued. Southwest of Lake Balaton the Soviets attacked from Nagykaszina and achieved deep breaches. Our troops in the border positions between the upper Raab and Guens warded off all enemy attacks. West of Lake Neusiedel enemy formations despite tough resistance of our divisions advanced as far as to the area south of Baden but their attacks against the outer defensive ring of Pressburg were foiled. The enemy pressure was intensified in a northwesterly direction northwest of Tyrnau and on both sides of Waag.

In upper Silesia the enemy resumed his attempts aiming at a breakthrough between Loslau and Jaegerndorf but their attacks collapsed after minor gain of ground. The Soviets continued their attacks supported by tanks and battleplanes against the Breslau fortress which has been holding its positions up to one minor breach.

The Glogau garrison which has been encircled since February 12 in more than six weeks' fighting has blocked important Oder crossings of the enemy and tied down strong Soviet forces but the defenders compressed on an extremely narrow space were overpowered by the enemy after having fired their last shot.

At Danzig Bay the Soviet onslaught in the Oxhoefter Kempe and in the western Vistula depression was continued with undiminished violence. The enemy achieved but minor gains of ground in the fighting our troops who are supported day and night by light and heavy naval forces in the most effective manner.

In Courland numerous Soviet attacks in battalion strength remained ineffective northwest of Dobeln.

In the lower Rhine-Wesel triangle and in the area between Zutphen and Rheine a fierce defensive battle developed yesterday against strong British fighting groups attempting to advance in a northern and northeastern direction while the enemy attacks in the Teutoburg forest on both sides of Tecklenburg collapsed before our mountain positions. The Americans succeeded in making a deep breach south of Bielefeld in the direction of Herford.

Our divisions fighting on the Sieg and at the Rothaar Mountains warded off a number of enemy attacks partly in counterthrusts and destroyed northeast of Winterberg a swift enemy formation. Numerous tanks, armored reconnoitering cars and motorized vehicles were either destroyed or captured. At Warburg and the Werra north of Eisenach, enemy pressure was continued. The Americans penetrated Kassel.

At the upper Werra our reserve formations crushed the enemy task spearheads at Wasungen and Meiningen and a Hungarian tank busting command in this operation alone destroyed seven enemy tanks with the Panzerfaust. At Fulda and on the Kinzig, our troops checked the enemy's advance on the eastern banks of the rivers.

The Americans, advancing from the Spessart reached the Main at Lohr, but in front of our positions west of Wuerzburg-Bad Mergentheim they remained stationary in front of our positions. The enemy made some breaches in the area between Wimpfen on the Neckar and Bruchsal but the enemy attack warded off in the Rhine plains southwest of Germersheim where he lost numerous tanks. Major Luftwaffe formations joined in the battle in the west, inflicted severe losses on the enemy troops and supply movements and downed in fierce aerial combats 10 enemy machines.

In Italy the British after strong artillery fire penetrated our positions on the land bridge between the Adria and Lake Comacchio. There, however, they remained stationary in the concentrated defense fire.

American bomber formations penetrating southeastern Germany caused damage particularly at Graz, St. Poelten and Krems. During the night the British raided the Reich capital.

Pan-American Union Meets

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 31.—The United States Government board of the Pan-American Union is meeting in a special session today to consider Argentina's request now that she is at war with the Axis Powers that she be allowed to sign the 61 resolutions adopted at the recent Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference in Mexico City, according to a Washington dispatch. The Pan-American Board is expected to welcome Argentina back and quickly set to work the machinery that will restore her to the good graces of the United States.

Mrs. Churchill Visits Moscow

Domei

MOSCOW, April 2.—Mrs. Winston Churchill, wife of the British Prime Minister, arrived at the airdrome here today following the invitation by the Soviet Government. She was received at the airport by Mrs. Vyacheslav Molotov, wife of the Soviet Foreign Commissar. Mrs. Churchill expects to stay several weeks in the Soviet Union.

U.S. MANPOWER BILL FAILS

Senate Turns Down Mooted Legislation by 46-29 Vote

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 3.—The Senate today rejected the manpower control bill, according to a report from Washington. The vote to reject the compromise bill was on a conference report, which had been passed by the House by a margin of [illegible] seven votes, the dispatch said.

Senator Omahoney, Wyoming Democrat, who opposed the measure, said that he planned to ask that manpower legislation be sent back to a joint committee of the two Houses in an effort to work out another measure, the dispatch disclosed. The Senate vote against the measure was 46 to 29.

Administration forces in the Senate, apparently hopelessly licked on the manpower legislation, tried today to map a safe retreat, according to a report from Washington. Their trouble was complicated by the stern facts of parliamentary life, the report said.

The bill, generally agreed to be doomed, is before the Senate in the form of a conference committee's recommendation which must be accepted or rejected in whole, the report continued. It would authorize the war mobilization director to freeze workers in their jobs wherever he saw fit, to establish employment ceilings and to forbid employers from hiring new help.

The latest and in some respects the toughest knock the measure has received came yesterday with the announcement that James F. Byrnes had quit the war mobilization post.

Senator Ed Johnson, Colorado Democrat, whose suggestion for a compromise between the original House and Senate versions helped lift the bill out of the conference committee, has swung around and says that he will vote against it.

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BIOGRAPHY OF NEW M.P.'S OF CHOSEN, TAIWAN GIVEN

All Enjoy High Positions and Confidence of People in Respective Regions

The 10 new members of the House of Peers representing Chosen and Taiwan, seven from the former and three from the latter region, are all men of great influence enjoying the respect and confidence of the Chosenese and Taiwanese people.

Juyo Bokutada (Chosen), 72 years old, is a graduate of Aoyama Gakuin College. Since 1910, he held such important posts as Governor of Southern Chusei Province, a member of the Privy Council of Chosen and adviser to the same Council. Since 1943, Mr. Bokutada has been Vice President of the Chosen Privy Council.

Soryu Kan (Chosen), 66 years old, is the cousin of Kanyo Ri, who was instrumental in the union of Chosen by Japan. An outstanding financial pillar of Chosen, Mr. Kan at present, holds the presidency of the Kanjo Bank and the Chosen Life Insurance Company, being, at the same time, director of many other commercial establishments. He has been adviser to the Chosen Privy Council since 1941 and also exerted remarkable efforts as Director General of the Total Mobilization Federation of Chosen.

Chiko Ito (Chosen), 82 years old, held the leadership in Chosen's ideological movement in his post as Education Minister of Chosen when it was independent. Since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, he has devoted himself to the Japanization movement of Chosenese youth and at present occupies a leading position in Chosen's ideological world. Mr. Ito was appointed adviser to the Chosen Privy Council and Director of the Total Mobilization Federation.

Authority on Confucianism

Soshun Hosawa (Chosen), 70 years old, was appointed a member of the Chosen Privy Council in 1929 following his resignation from the governorship of Kokaido Province in the previous year. Mr. Hosawa is an acknowledged authority on Confucianism.

Akira Kaneda (Chosen), 70 years old, has long been an active leader of Chosen's franchise movement ever since 1921 and has been a member of the Chosen Privy Council since that year.

Count Shoken Noda (Chosen), 70 years old, is an outstanding figure in Chosen nobility and is credited with great merit in the union, together with Marquis Eiko Boku.

Viscount Kiyo Ri (Chosen), 57 years old, is a kin to the family of His Highness Prince Ri and is the only survivor of Chosen Peerage.

Takejiro Midorino (Taiwan), 74 years old, is a member of the Council of the Government General of Taiwan and has long been active in the Japanization movement. Mr. Midorino is the holder of the Sixth Class Order of Merit.

Kendo Lin (Taiwan), 65 years old, hails from Taichu and is a member of the Government General Council. Beside being an outstanding political leader, Mr. Lin holds directorship of the Taiwan Hemp Manufacturing Company, Kanan Bank and other leading commercial and financial establishments.

Hei Kyo (Taiwan), 55 years old, is a native of Tansui, Taihoku Province, and has been a member of the Government General Council since 1930. An influential figure in Taiwan's financial circles, Mr. Kyo is president of the Kanan Bank and the Taiwan Nippo. When the China Affair broke out, he established the Hakko Kai, a social work organization, of which he became President.

Revamping Tram, Bus Lines

Some electric tram and bus lines of the Metropolis were reorganized on April 1 to be effective for an indefinite period to improve traffic conditions after a raid disaster. In the section east of the Sumida River, the 32 tram lines will be decreased to 18 bus routes with the first bus on all lines leaving at 6.30 a.m. and the last at 7.30 p.m.

Balinese Volunteers Active

Domei

SINGARADJA, March 31.—The united defense of the Lesser Sunda Isles by the native inhabitants is at fever pitch and Bali Island alone has a considerable number of volunteers for its defense corps. In view of this fact the authorities have decided upon the establishment of a course of training with about 100 trainees undergoing instructions for a month at the various places of training on the islands.

Concert Calendar

Violin recital by Miss Hisako Tsuji, with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Noboru Asahina. Saturday and Sunday, April 7 and 8, at 5:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program: Brahms' Violin Concerto; Tschaikowsky's Violin Concerto; Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto and Beethoven's Violin Concerto.

Newly-Found, Powerful Diphtheria Serum Turned Out in Big Quantities in Hokkaido

Japan's medical men have discovered a new diphtheria serum powerful beyond anything which has hitherto been known and at the same time succeeded in finding a way of turning out large quantities of the serum.

Following the epidemic of diphtheria last winter, the Medical Association in the Hokkaido determined that the Hokkaido should be self-supplying in anti-diphtheria serum. The Infectious Diseases Research Institute, the Medical and Agricultural Departments of the Hokkaido Imperial University, and the Hokkaido Pharmaceutical Company were prompt to come to the aid of the association in its struggle to solve the great problem of making the Hokkaido self-sufficient in anti-diphtheria serum.

Experiments were carried out at the Hokkaido Parmaceutical Company at whose disposal the Hokkaido Imperial University placed its bacteriological research equipment.

A professor at the Agricultural Department of the same university undertook the selection of immunized horses. The result of the exertions of the best medical brains in the Hokkaido was a diphtheria serum which compared in every way with the product of the Infectious Diseases Research Institute.

Anti-diphtheria serum for 31,500 persons has been turned out by the Hokkaido Pharmaceutical Company since it began its experiments in the manufacture of the serum on a large scale six months ago. The quantity is large enough to meet 80 per cent of the total demand of Japan Proper.

DON'T DESTROY VITAMINS IN COOKING VEGETABLES

Nourishing, Tasty Food Can Be Prepared Retaining Natural Salts and Sugars

As they come from the garden, vegetables contain everything needed to support human life in vigorous health. Thousands of people live on vegetables and nothing else. Whatever else you like in your diet, if you are an average person your health will benefit if you eat more vegetables.

Many housewives buy and serve plenty of vegetables—and still have undernourished families! Millions who are able to afford an abundance of good food are actually on a deficient diet and therefore constantly below par. Some wealthy homes provide a diet less satisfactory in terms of bodily vigor than that of a coolie. Why?

Scientists say one reason is that in nearly every household the food is prepared and cooked in a way that removes 70 to 80 per cent of its essential minerals and vitamins.

Take, for example, the sweet potato. The average housewife peels it, cuts it up, covers it with water, boils it, then mashes it. Let us see what this process does. Peeling a below-ground vegetable throws away most of its mineral salts. Boiling removes nearly half of its usable calcium and phosphorus, which are necessary in building sound bones and teeth, and a third of its iron, which is essential in building red blood and warding off anemia. Mashing the potato exposes its pulp to the air, thus oxidizing a large part of the vitamins not already lost by peeling and boiling. The family might almost as well be served a dish of library paste.

Least Value in Boiled Food

Food can be cooked without serious loss of vitamins and minerals. And rightly cooked food is not only more nourishing but more tasty, because the mineral salts and vegetable sugars are retained. You will have less trouble with the member of your family that "doesn't like vegetables." It may not be possible for every family always to provide an ideal menu, but it is possible to extract maximum nourishment from whatever you do provide.

Much of our knowledge of how improper cooking destroys minerals and vitamins is derived from experiments made a few years ago. Scientists mixed 30 pounds of each vegetable, to equalize variations in individual plants. Several portions were boiled, some with just enough water to cover their surface, others with twice as much water. Another set of samples was steamed. Still another set was prepared in a pressure cooker. Then the scientists analyzed each result for chemical content and compared it with that of the raw vegetables.

The greatest damage to nutritive elements, it was discovered, is caused by boiling. Most minerals useful to the human body are soluble in water, boiling water thus removes them. The same is largely true of vitamins; these chemicals are destroyed by heat. No wonder nutrition experts say that if you boil your vegetables you would do better to throw the vegetables away and drink the water they were cooked in!

The experiments proved that on the average about half of the iron, some 45 per cent of the phosphorus and magnesium, and more than 30 per cent of the calcium are lost in boiling. Some vegetables lose more than that; cabbage, for instance drops around 70 per cent of its magnesium and calcium, and 60 per cent of its phosphorus.

Especially subject to damage are thiamin chloride (Vitamin B1), the appetite and nerve-control vitamin; riboflavin (Vitamin B2 or G), essential to growth and bodily vigor; nicotinic acid (now called niacin), the anti-pellagra vitamin; and ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), which builds bones and teeth and prevents scurvy.

Do's and Dont's in Cooking

Of the four methods that were tested—stewing, boiling, steaming and pressure-cooking—the last two are the best. They require less water and a lower temperature; and, because they are more rapid processes, they do less damage to the perished essentials.

Here's how to get the most out of the food you serve:

1. Use no more heat than is necessary to make the food palatable. Do not cook any food too long. It is better to have food slightly underdone than overdone.

2. Use little water, bring it quickly to a boil, and turn off the heat as soon as the food is "done." With a thick-walled pot and a low flame, some vegetables can be cooked without any water at all. The metal absorbs and distributes the heat, and the pot never gets hot enough at any one point to scorch the food. If you can't get a thick-walled pot, put a little water in the bottom of a saucepan and cook by the steam generated from it. This requires vigilance, to see that the water doesn't boil away and let your vegetables burn, but it is worth the trouble. Wise cooks save the water in which food has been steamed or boiled, and use it for soups or gravies.

3. Whenever possible, avoid peeling fruits and vegetables. If you must peel them, do it after cooking.

4. Oxygen destroys some nutritive elements. Therefore avoid stirring air into cooking food; prepare chopped fruit and vegetable salads at the last moment, using the chopping-knife sparingly; don't leave lettuce long exposed to the air.

5. Don't use soda in cooking green vegetables. It increases the harmful effect of air on some of the vitamins.

6. Don't let milk stand in the sun; its vitamins deteriorate.

7. When using canned foods, never throw away the liquids. Quick-frozen foods deteriorate rapidly when thawed; put them into the pot while still frozen.

8. In cooking meat, the less heat you can use, the shorter the cooking time, the better. Raw meat is more nourishing than well-done meat. Pork, an exception, should always be thoroughly cooked. Be as sparing as possible in the use of water.

If every home would follow these simple rules, the health of the nation would be incalculably improved.

3 HIGH BRITISHERS KILLED

Air Officials Missing in Crash While Traveling to Canada

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 28.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons today that Commander Rupert A. Brahner, Undersecretary for Air, is missing as a result of an air crash while traveling to Canada, according to a London report.

Churchill added that other senior Air Ministry officials and public servants were also missing, including Air Marshal Sir Peter Drummond, chief of the Pilots' Training Bureau, and Sir John Abraham, Deputy Undersecretary at the Air Ministry.

Brahner was to have represented the British Government at the ceremonies attending the formal termination of the British Commonwealth air training plan in the Dominions, the report said.

The aircraft—Liberator of the Transport Command—manned by a crew of exceptional experience left England for the Azores on Monday and was last heard of on Tuesday morning, the report continued, which added that a wreckage had been reported near the intended track but so far no trace of the survivors has been found.

The report said that Churchill declined requests for a debate on the subject but said that there would be a court inquiry.

Arts Section Created

The Board of Information has decided to establish an Arts and Literature Section in its Second Division following the partial readjustment of its structural system. Kashiro Sato was appointed its chief on Sunday.

MANCHOUKUO ENFORCES NEW MONETARY MEASURE

Objective Is to Restrict Undue Expansion of Currency In Circulation

Domei

HSINKING, March 29.—Parallel with its measures for controlling the distribution of goods and labor and the operation of transportation facilities, the Government of Manchoukuo has formulated a plan to regulate the supply of fresh capital on a stricter basis. The new monetary measure was adopted in order to prevent an excessive flow of new funds thereby restricting undue expansion of currency in circulation which is one of the principal factors responsible for the vicious spiral of commodity prices.

The outstanding feature of the new capital control measure lies in the fact that it will regulate the supply of capital on a synthetic basis in strict conformity with the control of the supply of goods and labor and other control systems of the Government. Particular care is taken by the authorities of the Manchoukuo Government in this connection in view of the fact that the cumulative total of industrial funds supplied during the last financial year far exceeded the limitation set under the capital plan drawn at the beginning of the year owing to the failure to give due consideration to the actual position of the supply of goods and labor.

Under the existing capital control system effective arrangements will be made to absorb any amount of funds that may be supplied beyond the fixed limitation owing to unavoidable causes resulting from sharp changes in the general economic situation. The new capital control measure will mainly be directed toward regulation of the supply of industrial funds and is expected to thoroughly restrain the influx of fresh funds toward unnecessary or non-urgent industrial branches.

Under the existing capital control system of distribution, the use of machinery and other goods necessary for production has been left principally in the hands of individual industrial enterprises and thus it has been practically impossible to ascertain whether such equipment and goods were being rationally distributed or efficiently operated.

It had even been feared that some of the capital and goods were flowing from one enterprise to another in illegal channels. This defect of the existing system is expected to be fully remedied by the new control system under which the capital and material mobilization plan and the labor mobilization plan are to be perfectly coordinated.

It is understood that under the new system the authorities will make a thorough and rigid survey and investigation as to available operable quantities of goods before issuing permits for the supply of fresh industrial capital.

In line with the adoption of the new monetary regulations the Planning Bureau of the Board of General Affairs will be reorganized in such a way as to enable it to attain fuller coordination among the various plans for appraisal of capital and requirements of industrial enterprises and survey relative to the position of supply and demand of goods, labor, operation of transportation facilities and examination of construction of schemes.

The new system also calls for the restriction of bankers borrowing from the Central Bank of Manchoukuo. The system further requires strict restriction of new industrial enterprises in view of the fact that there is now existing a number of incomplete plants where various equipment remains idle causing the accumulation of idle capital which is one of the factors spurring the expansion of currency in circulation.

ENEMY MINE DISSEMBLED

2 Army Officers Complete Task at Risk of Life

An unexploded magnetic mine dropped in Kokura by one of the B-29's when the enemy air force based in the Marianas attacked Northern Kyushu on the night of March 27, with the aim of disrupting Japan's water communication routes, was dissembled and it was found that it contained one ton of explosives.

The mine was evidently attached to a parachute when dropped. The task of dissembling was entrusted to Sublieutenant Fumio Morita of the Western Army Institute and Corporal Hiroshi Yoshikawa of the Shimonoseki Fortress Headquarters. In spite of the imminent danger that it might explode at any moment, the two made a thorough examination and finally completed their task.

Sublieutenant Morita said that upon the receipt of the order he started the difficult and dangerous task with the determination to complete at the risk of his life.

CONDITIONS WORSENING IN CHIANG-HELD AREAS

Commodity Shortage Worse; Inflation Soaring; People Groaning Under Burden

Financial and economic conditions in the area under the control of the Chungking regime are continuing to deteriorate, with the shortage of commodities growing acuter and the monetary inflation ever aggravating. Notwithstanding the desperate measures, lawful or unlawful, being resorted to by the authorities, no improvements are being seen in the situation, forcing the people to fathomless depths of misery under the heavy burden.

This can be gathered from an article in the Yenan paper Hsin Hwa Jih Pao of a recent date which reveals the following conditions:

The shortage of coal and cotton goods in the area has become acuter since January, while the supply of iron, steel, machinery, and electricity has been reduced by half, with the failures of business and banking houses multiplying, according to the paper. The prices in Chungking, Chengtu, Kunming, Kweiyang, and other towns have more than doubled since the beginning of the year. The soaring prices are a great blow to the people, whose purchasing power has been steadily declining.

In the financial sphere, the Kuomintang is applying desperate means, the paper states. The authorities are taking every step, lawful or unlawful, to increase the profit of monopolies, while a contribution of 15,000,000 koku of grain and 20,000,000,000 yuan in cash has been imposed upon the towns, to be effected in the first three months of the year. The people are groaning under the burden, with 10,000,000 koku already in arrears.

Furthermore, the Kuomintang has resorted to forced loans, apportioning 10,000,000 yuan to Shensi Province and 2,000,000,000 yuan to Szechwan Province, for instance, according to the paper. It is, however, absolutely impossible to raise by any such means the huge sum of 400,000,000,000 yuan which is the amount of the Chungking budget. The tax receipts are almost infinitesimal in comparison while the contribution of grain and cash imposed upon the towns has since been commuted, which is a confusion of failure. Under these circumstances, the Kuomintang is relying upon the printing press to supply its needs, but such a policy will certainly aggravate the vicious inflation, which is already in progress.

In the Chungking area, merchants and industrialists are demanding the alleviation of the burdens, and are particularly opposed to economic control, the paper states. The commercial and industrial bodies in Chungking have recently filed a protest, demanding the cancellation of government control.

Obituary

Erwin Toku Baelz, 56, passed away at the hospital of Tokyo Imperial University on March 30. He was born in Japan as the son of the well known medical doctor Professor Erwin Baelz, who since the early years of the Imperial University until the year 1908 was professor of internal medicine. Mr. E. T. Baelz's lifework had been devoted to the furtherance of Japanese-German cultural relations. During his last years in Japan his special field had been the exchange of films. Of his four sons, three died in heroic fighting for Greater Germany.

The funeral service will be held on Friday, April 6, at 10:30 a.m. in the Reinanzaka Church, which can be reached in one minute from the street car stop Tansumachi (between Tameike and Roppongi) on the line number 6. If an air-raid alarm is on at 10 a.m., the service will be cancelled.

Tatsuo Yamada, former Communications Vice-Minister, passed away of illness at his residence in Shimo-Ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, at 2 p.m. on April 2 at the age of 53. Funeral services will be held according to Shinto rites at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on April 7 between 10 to 11 a.m. Mr. Yamada was born in Kochi Prefecture and after graduation from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1918, assumed various posts in the Finance Ministry. He was active as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps after his resignation from the second Konoye Cabinet as Communications Vice-Minister.

Dr. Buntaro Adachi, professor emeritus at Kyoto Imperial University and a member of the Imperial Academy, died of apoplexy at his Kyoto residence at 4:30 p.m. Sunday. Funeral services will be held at Kyoto Imperial University at 3 p.m. on April 5.

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MEDICAL SETUP GEARED TO MEET WAR DEMANDS

Designated Hospitals, Clinic Centers to Be Managed By Control Organ

In order to make the medical setup compatible with the times, the Government has decided to have the Nippon Medical Organ manage designated hospitals and clinic centers and to place the present personnel under its jurisdiction as well as to draft reinforcements if necessary.

The step was taken in view of the fact that considerable damage has been done to hospital and treatment centers by the enemy raids and because of population dispersals, whereby there has been a decline in the number of patients in the principal cities and an increase in the rural population. A repositioning of medical personnel and facilities has been deemed compatible.

Various measures had heretofore been taken, such as bringing into prefectural and civic employ various persons and installations connected with medicine. The latest step goes a step further and will enable the medical profession to drive forward in the service of the nation without trivial worries and to raise the efficiency of the medical installations.

Hospitals and treatment centers, excepting Army, Navy and public hospitals, those belonging to the Nippon Red Cross Society, and those operated by relief societies and plants, which are designated by the Government will be managed by the Nippon Medical Organ through the leasing of their land, buildings, medical supplies, equipment and so forth. Doctors, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, assistant nurses and midwives will be repositioned where they are needed most. For this, the present personnel will be placed under the Nippon Medical Organ and new personnel drafted if necessary.

The measure will be put into effect beginning with the regions where the danger from raids is greatest. In the drafting of personnel, consideration will be paid to the desires and conditions of each draftee. Consideration will also be paid so that the drafted doctors and dentists will not suffer such a decline in income so as to be unable to maintain their social standing.

To Up Camphor Output

The Government has decided to produce 1,200,000 metric tons of camphor oil for the present fiscal year, which began on April 1. The measure is necessitated by an increased demand for aircraft fuel with the development of the war situation. In preparation for this, the Government will make efforts for the production increase of camphor trees throughout the country.

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PROFESSORS HOLD MEETING

Draw Up Plans to Push War to Decisive Victory

In conformity with the grave war situation, the All Japan University Professors Federation held an emergency meeting on Thursday from 11 a.m. at the Gakushi Kaikan at Hitotsubashi at which concrete plans were drawn up for the movement for the unification of ideas for decisive war victory and forwarded to the authorities.

The aim of the movement is to form a volunteer group of professors of the arts department of universities and colleges together with students with headquarters in Tokyo which will be dispatched to various leading cities and air raided quarters and actively work for the guarding against and correction of rumors at the same time stamping out any anti-war feelings. They will also work for the thought guidance of war victims and promotion of ideas for decisive war victory.

Shibusawa Estate Donated

The Asukayama estate, 8,000 tsubo, left by the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa, financial pillar of the Meiji Era, which has hitherto been administered by his disciples as an endowment, was recently contributed to the Cabinet to be put to public use in accordance with his wishes. Formalities for the transfer of the property have now been completed between Teruo Akashi of the endowment and Sotaro Ishiwata, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

Imperial Gifts Granted

Suiun Komuro, the well-known painter, who passed away on March 30, was most graciously honored with Imperial gifts on April 3. His funeral was held on April 4 from 10 a.m. at the Tokyo Temple of Koya San at Nihon-enoki, Shiba-ku.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1945

America's Reciprocal Trade Program

A dispatch from Washington discloses that President Franklin Roosevelt is seeking Congressional approval of the Administration's bill which would give him authority to conclude reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations for the bilateral lowering of tariffs within a range of 75 per cent of the existing United States tariff level instead of 50 per cent as provided under the Trade Agreements Act of June 12, 1934. In other words, realizing only too well the inevitability of meeting stiff opposition from powerful domestic economic pressure groups if it were to present a bill in Congress for an all-around reduction of the traditionally high American tariff schedules, the Roosevelt Administration has chosen the backdoor method for the lowering of her tariffs on certain foreign commodities, in return for similar concessions from foreign countries which conclude reciprocal trade pacts with her.

This bill of the American Government is plainly only a gesture of appeasement to foreign countries which have been sharply criticizing the United States for her arbitrary economic policy. Apparently the aim of the American Government in seeking Congressional enactment of this bill is to provide itself with a convenient pretext for strongly urging other anti-Axis nations to follow the lead of the United States and do away with their custom duties as well as quotas, exchange controls and other trade impediments. No doubt, too, armed with such a bill, the United States is secretly hoping to pose as a champion of free international trade, although the Administration's new reciprocal trade act only gives lip service to the principle of free, unhampered world trade. That this bill hardly meets half-way the obligations imposed on all nations adhering to the Bretton Woods scheme is manifest when it is remembered that the reduction of tariffs, which would on principle be extended automatically to all countries having most-favored-nation agreements with Washington might be withheld at the discretion of the American President from countries discriminating against American goods. Australia, for instance, prior to the war was denied the enjoyment of the "benefits" of the reciprocal trade agreements.

A very important question that must be studied in connection with the new American bill is whether reciprocal trade agreements, despite all their obvious inherent limitations, will contribute, as the American authorities and propagandists profess, toward greater and equitable world trade. In answering this question, it is perhaps necessary to examine the operation of the reciprocal trade agreements which were entered into between the United States and the Latin American countries before the outbreak of the present war.

Practically all the countries of Latin America today have entered into reciprocal trade pacts with the United States. By January 1, 1943, these agreements covered two-thirds of the United States' total foreign trade. The trade statistics of the United States as well as those of the Latin American countries all show that the nation which particularly benefited most from these pacts was none other than the United States. The flow of her export goods to these agreement countries increased faster than the flow of her goods to the non-agreement countries, but there was no indication of a commensurate increase in purchases by the United States of foreign goods. For instance, after the conclusion of these agreements with the Latin American countries, the United States not only supplied the greater portion of the Latin American imports which in the past were supplied by European countries but she purchased only a small portion of the Latin American goods. Moreover, the United States-Argentine agreement of October, 1941, demonstrated that the United States was not willing to make any real concessions where the products of foreign countries competed seriously with her own. This incident graphically confirmed the futility of concluding fair and just reciprocal trade pacts where the industries of the United States and those of would-be agreement-nations were competitive.

This analysis of the operation in the pre-war period of the United States' reciprocal trade pacts with Latin America, cursory though it is, serves to bring out two important facts. (1) The reciprocal trade agreements have not been successful in bringing about a mutual increase in trade of the signatory nations but have been designed with the principal object of assuring greater and freer flow of the United States' exports. (2) Reciprocal trade agreements are difficult to conclude between nations which are as highly industrialized as the United States and whose industries are competitive. This fact may be a great stumbling block to the extension by the United States of the reciprocal trade program on a world basis and will in all likelihood give the American President an excuse for discriminating against non-agreement nations and for imposing countervailing duties on their goods entering the markets of the United States.

These concrete evidences demonstrate how utterly hypocritical is the profession of the American authorities and propagandists of the readiness of the United States to lower her high tariffs. They demonstrate how empty are the promises of the United States to abide by the terms of high-flown Bretton Woods plan which is unequivocally designed to promote the export trade of the United States at the sacrifice of the trade of others. The nations of the world would do well to follow the example of Britain and set up independent economic policies which would at least give some hope for their economic survival, for their blind adherence to the Bretton Woods scheme is sure to bring about their economic bondage to the United States.

A Year Ago Today

April 5, 1944

Former Ambassador to Tokyo, Joseph Clark Grew, renewed his warning to the American nation that the war in the Pacific may be "very much longer and tougher" than most people realize, in a speech to the graduating class of marine officers, according to a United Press dispatch from New York.

* * *

The number of strikers in the United Kingdom reached 100,000 with 30,000 in Belfast in addition to 70,000 in Yorkshire coal mines, according to a London dispatch. In the Belfast district, 20,000 were reported idle plus 7,000 in aircraft plants, 2,000 in ammunition works and several hundred on the docks. Meanwhile, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin and the British Council of Unions were exerting desperate efforts to halt the strikes.

* * *

Fierce air action took place over Albanian, Bulgarian and Rumanian territories. United States bombers escorted by a large number of fighters encountered furious Rumanian and Bulgarian fighter defense when approaching their objectives. When the enemy formations entered Rumania, German fighter formations also joined in the attacks upon them. Very fierce anti-aircraft fire was also reported.

* * *

Three enemy planes including two fighters and one B-25 were shot down in the morning by the Japanese Units on Ponape Island when a formation of three B-25's and several F-4U fighters attacked our position. No damage was sustained by the Japanese side.

* * *

In their vigorous attack on the enemy airfield at Nanning, Kwangsi Province in the morning when Japanese Fighter Plane Units blasted 12 enemy planes, two more P-40's were also shot down, it was later found. Thus enemy losses in that engagement were nine P-40's downed and five other planes set ablaze on the ground.

CHAOS IN GREECE

British Supremacy in Mediterranean Challenged Now

I

Britain regards her command of the Mediterranean as an absolute necessity in the preservation of the British Empire. The disappearance of Italy as a rival Mediterranean power has once again transformed this vital stretch of water into a British sea. In spite of this, Britain can not escape the fact that a distinct threat is now looming from an unexpected quarter in the east.

This challenge to the dominant British position in the Mediterranean took positive form with the infiltration of Soviet influence into Algiers and the Soviet Union's recognition of the Badoglio regime. However, the British first took serious note of this only after the Soviet army had marched into Bulgaria. And the British were able to stem this growing Soviet threat when Britain dispatched her troops into Greece and Prime Minister Winston Churchill made a personal visit to the Soviet Union. In other words, Britain was trying to emphasize by the dispatch of her troops to Greece that she was determined to exert her dominant role in the Mediterranean, if necessary, even by a resort to arms. And she also won a measure of diplomatic victory when some form of an agreement was reached as a result of Churchill's visit to Moscow.

Meanwhile, another hint of the Soviet thrust toward the Mediterranean was sharply felt when the Soviet forces were concentrated on the Turko-Bulgarian border. But the British immediately countered this with an assurance to Turkey that Britain would always stand by to support Turkish sovereignty as well as with new diplomatic approaches with the Soviet Government.

By these maneuvers, the British were able to erect a defensive bridgehead for the time being in this corner of the Balkans. But subsequent turn of events in Greece clearly proved to her that certain forces were at work in all the anti-Axis occupied countries which could not be overcome by a balance of power diplomacy and thereby sounded the death-knell of British foreign policy.

No Different From Other Countries

Fundamentally speaking, the tragedy in Greece is no different from the travesty in France or Belgium. At first the Greek people believed the honeyed propaganda of the British and launched out on a guerrilla warfare against the Germans while waiting for the arrival of the British troops and with them peace, order and liberation.

But to the British the Greeks were a quarrelsome lot. The friction among hostile political factions so hampered the resistance movement that the Lebanon conference was convened with Churchill presiding to settle outstanding differences among the Greek groups. As an outcome of the meeting, a united front was achieved with the establishment of the puppet regime of George Papandrou. This government followed the anti-Axis army into Italy and finally entered Athens after a British landing had been made in Greece.

But immediately on its return, it discovered to its dismay that the government sponsored EDES party (right wing national democrats) was a feeble thing beside the EAM (Greek Leftist Party) and its armed organization the ELAS. Indeed, with the ELAS forces in the background, the EAM was an extreme source of danger to the Papandrou regime.

In order to avert this danger and strengthen the unified control of the country by the government, Premier Papandrou decided on disbanding and disarming the guerrilla bands or partisans as General Charles de Gaulle and Hubert Pierlot did in France and Belgium. The partisans were ordered to surrender all their weapons by December 10, 1944.

Realizing that such a step would make the government all powerful while weakening the political influence of the left wing, the EAM replied with a demand that the ELAS armed forces be incorporated as an independent unit within the national army. And when Papandrou adamantly insisted that the partisans would be disarmed by any means, six left wing members of the cabinet resigned in protest while a general anti-government strike broke out in and around Athens.

Let's Syncopate

The doctor told the man that he was drinking too much for his own good.

"Well," he replied, "what am I to tell my wife is the matter with me?"

"It will satisfy her to tell her you are suffering from syncopation."

That was O.K. until she looked it up in the dictionary. This is what he found: "Irregular movements from bar to bar."

Honeymoon's Over

He: "Now that we are married, perhaps I can point out a few of your defects."

She: "Don't bother, dear. I know all about them. It's those defects that kept me from getting a better man than you."

FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 'LIBERATED' EUROPE

America and Britain Are Vying With Each Other to Establish Economic Supremacy in Europe

By BUNZO KUBO
Director of Foreign Department
Of Finance Ministry

II

Wherever the Anglo-American forces advanced there invariably followed a rise in the price of commodities, shortage of food supplies, and political disorder. Their open promise of liberation and relief is nothing but a downright lie. The following analysis of the actual living conditions of the people of Southern Italy, France, and Belgium under the Anglo-American occupied rule clearly shows this fact.

Southern Italy: In Southern Italy the scarcity of food supplies is appalling and especially within the cities of Rome, Naples, and Florence the appalling situation has become beyond the scope of human imagination. Rome had a population of 1,000,000 but with the arrival of refugees from the war zones the population doubled to 2,000,000. On top of this, Northern Italy, which is a food granary of Italy, has been cut off by the war, and the necessary nourishment ration of 50,000 tons of food per day has been now cut down to 28,000 tons.

But this is not all. The majority of this food ration of 28,000 tons leaks via the black market route. Although the daily laborer's wage is from 30 to 51 Lire, he has to pay 35 Lire for one kilogram of butter, 45 Lire for one pound of bread, and 2,500 to 5,000 Lire for one pair of shoes! Consequently, the majority of the citizens can not get hold of even a half of the necessary daily provisions, and the condition has become so miserable today that the best the Government can do is to allot to each person daily food rations equivalent to only about 500 calories.

As the result of such dire scarcity of food the malnutrition of the populace has become so severe that the mortality rate of infants doubled and about 95 per cent of this death rate was attributable to under-nourishment. The sanitary conditions, too, have become so deplorable that in Naples cases of typhus and smallpox are breaking out almost daily.

Unemployment Increases

Also due to the sudden increase in population, coupled with the wanton destruction of transportation facilities and industrial plants by the Anglo-Americans, the number of unemployed has reached 200,000 in Rome alone and consequently 10 per cent of the people in Rome has no means of earning a livelihood, and are merely waiting for their death from starvation. Crime, prostitution, and other vices are following in their wake to add to the misery.

Under these circumstances something had to be done, and last October the farmers of Sicily, in order to escape from destitution, caused a riot, demanding an increase in their wages and plotted to gain their independence. But the militia of the Bonomi regime quickly suppressed the uprising. The political complications between America, Britain, and the Soviet Union have caused an uneasy political tension in Italy. Although the Bonomi regime, which succeeded the Badoglio regime collapsed and then re-organized, has lost the confidence of the Italian people.

France: Before the Anglo-American invasion, the food sources of France were hit hard by the aerial bombardment by the anti-Axis forces, but there was no famine. However, with the advance of Anglo-American forces and the subsequent requisition and destruction of the transportation facilities it is reported that the food situation suddenly took a turn for the worse. The disruption of the railroad facilities, coupled with the confiscation of the Northern French Coal Mine districts by the Anglo-American forces caused such an extreme shortage of fuel supplies that in Paris gas could only be used in the morning and afternoon for 40 minutes and electricity for only 20 minutes daily. To add to this misery no coal could be had and in the Boulogne forest timber is frequently stolen to be used as firewood.

Again in Paris although the cafe and restaurant business is flourishing with American soldiers as the chief patrons, only a few motion picture houses are open for business and all the theatres are closed. Black market trading is flourishing in such intensity that meat is sold in tobacco shops while drug stores are handling vegetables, etc.

The De Gaullist regime which is barely maintaining its existence with American-British-Soviet protection can not enforce its orders. Due to these conditions, the future of the French people's livelihood is very dismal indeed.

Belgium: The Belgian food situation, like the rest of the Anglo-American occupied areas, is also in a miserable state and it is said that the situation has become worse as compared to the pre-occupation period. Among foodstuffs the vegetable supply is comparatively abundant but the shortages of wheat, frozen meat, and condensed milk are most pronounced. This is especially true in Brussels where the condition was so pressing that the restaurants all closed, and as the rations were not properly provided according to the ration schedule, the people, unable to withstand the privations, crowded the streets and by organizing a hunger parade, marched en masse to the Government building, demanding food.

Transportation Difficulty

This critical food situation is due directly to the difficulty of the importation of food as well as to the confused assembling and distribution system, and yet the Anglo-American forces who should be responsible for this calamity have not yet allowed Belgium to use bottoms or the harbor facilities. The Belgian Government, too, has begun to reorganize the food assembling machinery by dispatching trucks under heavy guard or special trains to the producing districts, but half of the transportation means are held by the Anglo-American forces today and when the assembling machinery is thus crippled such a last-minute attempt resembles "a drop of water upon a burning stove" and cannot be expected to restore order. After all, there is no other means left for the Belgian Government but to rely upon Anglo-American aid, and, therefore, it seems that recently ex-Premier Pierlot flew to London to beg for immediate help from the Anglo-American authorities, but under the pretense of war-needs-first the Anglo-American authorities made no definite promise of aid nor any gesture of encouragement, thus throwing the Belgians to the depth of destitution and privation. According to a recent report, before the Anglo-American invasion the daily food calories consumed by the Belgian population was over 2,000, but today they cannot get more than 800 calories daily. Under the circumstances, it is not hard to imagine the extent of the misery prevailing there today.

In addition to the food famine the coal shortage, too, is also very severe. Recently in Brussels, it was reported that the supply of electricity had to be stopped from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., and although industrial and agricultural production facilities were left practically undamaged the factories remained totally closed due to the shortage of raw materials fuel supply and transportation means.

Thus with the invasion of the Anglo-American forces the people in the "liberated" areas are suffering from extreme shortage of food as well as from the inflation of commodity prices, and consequently the livelihood of the populace is now facing a crisis. To escape from this calamity they must restore the transportation route and increase their food production. But instead, the first thing that the puppet regimes of Belgium and France did to relieve the tension was to take orders from America and Britain, and at the sacrifice of their own nationals they resorted to the drastic adjustment of the circulating currency.

Belgium: On October 5th of last year the British Government concluded a Belgian-British Currency Agreement and on October 7 announced the method of disposing the circulating currency. In accordance with this, Belgium bank notes in denominations of 10,000 Francs 1,000 Francs, 500 Francs, and 100 Francs were no longer recognized as circulating media after October 12 and therefore, the possessors of these notes were ordered to turn in their currency to banks or post offices before the expiration of the above date and exchange them into new bank notes. However, the conversion of the old for new notes was limited to 2000 Francs per person forty per cent of the deposits above this limit was temporarily frozen while the balance of 60 per cent was permanently frozen. An exhorbitant high wartime tax has been assessed on frozen Franc assets.

Currency Adjustment

Similarly, all bank deposits as of May, 1940, will be frozen except 10 per cent of the actual balance. To employers of all registered stores and companies the Government has agreed to grant 1000 Francs per person to pay off the employes' wages. The deposits of Axis sympathizers which were the result of excessive war profits are subject to confiscation.

Parallel with this currency adjustment the government put into effect an order requiring the registering of all securities as well as foreign exchange control. Namely, all those possessing government bonds, Belgian and foreign securities were forced by law, to report their holdings to the Government by the end of October and the transaction of all stocks and bonds were prohibited until the transactions of these securities had been thoroughly investigated. With this order, most of the stock exchanges were shut down. A new foreign exchange control system similar to the one in Britain was put into force and the holders of foreign drafts were ordered to present them to the authorities.

As the direct result of such a drastic currency readjustment, the currency situation was plunged into utter confusion. Business in Brussels was paralyzed; the restaurants closed and the commodity prices based on the old bank notes jumped up to new heights.

France: In France, too, the transaction of gold was entirely forbidden, the possessors of gold had to deposit it in the care of the agents of the Bank of France within two months while those possessing foreign drafts, checks, letters of credit or commercial notes had to deposit them in the care of the National Treasury. Also the influx of German currency to French territory as well as the shipment of German currency from French territory into the upper and lower regions of the Rhine river and Moselle River were strictly prohibited.

Furthermore, in line with this step the De Gaullist regime, promulgated a new ordinance whereby all profits illegally acquired under the Vichy government, through transactions with the enemy countries, and black market or other illicit transactions was to be confiscated by the Government. On top of this, in order to absorb at least 100,000,000,000 Francs of the 600,000,000,000 Francs of the circulating currency, a national bond was issued bearing an interest of 3 per cent.

Although at first the De Gaullist regime was rumored as favoring a strong financial policy the policy seems to have eased up somewhat with the strong opposition on the part of the people. Consequently, as soon as the aforementioned gold transaction law was promulgated, the danger of currency confiscation disappeared, the financial situation was also relieved somewhat and the Pound market came down to 620 Francs from the previous high rate of 900 Francs to the British Pound.

Economic Competition Prevails

As repeatedly mentioned ever since their landings on the soil of the European Continent the Anglo-American forces have been causing abnormal inflation and other serious social and economic problems within the occupied areas. But as a matter of fact on the other hand they are respectively devising various means to grab the economic supremacy of future Europe and as usual they are spying on each other's movements, each seeking the economic profit to be derivable from the occupied areas. This is especially true of Uncle Sam whose European economic aspiration is so tenacious that his imperialism which is rapidly penetrating deeply, not only far into Central and South America and East Asia but also into the very heart of Europe, is causing quite a bit of consternation in Britain.

As an illustration, there is evidence that after the Normandy landing America sent her commercial representatives to Paris in the guise of military officers. This high-handed act was severely criticized by the British journal, Daily Mail, as being against the tacit understanding existing between America and Britain which forbids the sending of men to the war front except those directly concerned with the actual prosecution of the war.

And still further, the American Chamber of Commerce, through its President Johnston, demanded that Cordell Hull grant an unrestricted passage of American commercial delegates to the European Continent. However, the then Secretary of State, considering British opinion, seemed to have possessed a rather conciliatory attitude when he replied that "we shall allow the passage of these industrial delegates only on condition that the motive of the trip shall be for aiding the cause of the war or to restore or assist in the reconstruction of the economic activities interrupted by the war."

The American policy of economic encroachment is far more daring in Italy as the Americans are planning to absorb all Italian industries under the wing of the huge U.S. industrial tent, thus making Italy a spearhead market of American goods, for the Mediterranean districts. The railroad system under the Mussolini regime was highly modernized and was considered as one of Italy's valuable assets. Therefore America knowing this fact, is extending her long ambitious arm to grab the controlling interest of all of Italy's railroads as well as the interests of her petroleum industry. In essense, it is the plan of America to make Italy a perfect puppet colony of dollar imperialism.

(To Be Concluded)

Formula

Professor: "What's the formula for water?"

"HIJKLMNO," spelled out the student.

"What's that?" barked the professor.

The student slowly repeated the letters.

"Whatever are you driving at," demanded the professor. "What gave you that idea?"

"You said yesterday it was H to O."

WILL CHIANG END HIS DICTATORSHIP?

Promise to Set Up Constitutional Government Is Empty Gesture

(From the Toyo Keizai Shimpo)

Chiang Kai-shek declared in his New Year address to the effect that "should the war develop in such a way as to enable me to start a great counteroffensive against Japan, I will cause to have the Chinese constitution adopted within this year." With this condition to his announcement, he advised the Executive Yuan to take the necessary steps. So it fell upon the Executive Yuan to decide on May 5 of this year as the day on which to hold a general Kuomintang meeting, in accordance with the resolution adopted on January 8 last, thus to push the preparations for constitutional adoption at a national congress of the people.

However, now the question is, in view of the Kuomintang resolution of 1943 which stated that "within a year after the conclusion of the war we will convoke the people's general meeting at which the constitution will be adopted under which all political parties may participate in the governmental affairs," why was the date brought forward at this time. Apparently there are four reasons which appear tenable.

Four Reasons

(1) American pressure: America has an eye on the control of China's domestic affairs through the democratization of Chungking, so that the latter's armed resistance against Japan may be strengthened. Furthermore, America wants to prevent the infiltration of Soviet influence into China, and this she wants to attain by patching up the differences between Chungking and Yenan. And by further restraining Chungking's cliquish nationalism she aspires to make her economic advance easier, and thus resorted to all sorts of pressure and baiting to force Chungking to take this step. This the present Chungking regime could not very well reject.

(2) A political gesture to Yenan: Although it is doubtful whether Yenan is fully qualified to demand the democratization of Chungking at this time through the adoption of a constitution, yet the fact of the matter is that Yenan has persisted in making this demand for many years. And what proved to be helpful to Yenan was its severe criticism of Chungking on this score, which Yenan had the habit of unleashing from time to time, even while both regimes championed anti-Japanese resistance. When the constitution is adopted it will prove profitable to Yenan because it will put Chungking in a further dilemma. But, after all, so long as both regimes are advocating the same line of nationalism on the strength of their anti-Japanese campaign, Chungking cannot very well overlook the part Yenan plays in it. And also there is the consideration of the influences that stand behind Yenan.

(3) An appeasement to other influences inside the country: There are many minor organizations and individuals in China that belong to neither regime. Although their present influence is negligible, yet if left to themselves while the resistance campaign drags on, these elements are liable to grow in size and power by lining up the discontented populace. So it is a good policy to get their cooperation by giving them an opportunity to cast their votes.

(4) To satisfy the demand of the Kuomintang members themselves: Not only does the Kuomintang want to be faithful to the teachings of Sun Yat-sen but by being that way it seeks to maintain its position and power. Moreover, because Chungking also has to set up an all-out wartime structure it must found its war efforts upon the general popular will. While it is true that without Anglo-American aid it is impossible for Chungking to continue its resistance against Japan, yet even after getting that aid, it cannot relax its own efforts to go ahead with its work. For these reasons, even while Chungking is hemmed in between American pressure and Yenan's demand, it is belaboring to set up its own constitution.

History of Constitutional Discussion

As these are the main reasons that have induced Chungking to take the present step, it would be of interest to go back briefly into the history of China's constitutional discussion. It is true that the constitutional discussion has a long history, but it is also true that due to her peculiar internal and external conditions her efforts to realize a constitutional government has been held up; she has been yet unable to finish her political training period. This was the main cause which hastened the outbreak of the popular revolution which led to Sun Yat-sen's demand for a constitutional government. Prior to this, attempts were made to install a constitutional monarchy. It was under Emperor Kwangchu of the Ching Dynasty that attempts were made to establish a constitutional administrative council and to draft a constitution. And also under the next ruler, Emperor Hsuantung, some more steps were taken to the same end. But owing to the increasing demand for the setting up of a pure democratic government, and with eventual downfall of the Ching Dynasty, all efforts in this regard came to naught.

Since then, even after the Chinese Republic came into being, more than 30 years have elapsed without a constitution. However meritorious was Sun Yat-sen's advocacy of the Three People's Principles which really started the log rolling along 1911, the movement had actually begun under Emperor Hsuantung in November of that year when a provisional constitutional government was set up. This was followed by the formation of the Republic when Sun Yat-sen was made the Provisional President in March, 1912, and with it a sort of de facto constitution was promulgated. This was intended to last until a real constitution was formally adopted. So we can safely assume that from this time on there existed in China a certain form of fundamental laws in this respect. Then from 1913 down to 1925 there appeared different forms of constitutional laws, some dying even before they were drafted and others enforced in a limited way. It was only after 1926 when the revolutionary movement was again pushed forward that the constitutional discussion took on a new aspect. This was evidenced in the enactment of various laws, such as the law of October, 1921 governing the political training period, and an amended law concerning China's administrative system which was enforced in the latter part of 1922. Discussion was also held at this time which resulted in a decision to adopt a de facto constitution in May of 1936.

Rise of Communists

In the meanwhile, the Chinese Communist influence which had come into life in 1921 was on the rise, thus complicating the situation. And with the growth of their influence the Communists were ever ready to broach the subject of constitutional adoption as a part of their political offensive against Chungking. This naturally complicated the situation, with the Kuomintang forced to take the defensive.

However, as far as the adoption of the constitution was concerned, it was definitely settled on May 5, 1936, when a draft of the constitution was made public. This was called the Five-Five Constitutional Form, consisting of 8 chapters and 148 articles. With this announcement the so-called political training period was virtually ended. However, due to the continuous outbreak of incidents, the actual adoption of the Constitution was deferred. Hence we can consider that at present those laws governing the political training period are still being used in place of the regular constitution.

Before a regular constitutional government could be formally established in China the rules are that there must be held various conventions including the Central Conference of the Kuomintang, National Suffragists Conference, and the People's Mass Meeting. Yet it is within the realm of possibility that a further amendment may be brought to the original draft from the fact that in a country like China where the social conditions are liable to be influenced by the development of the times a draft of this nature is apt to go through some more changes before it is finally acted on.

A Scotch Story

McTavish was the proud owner of a new cash register. One day, when a man entered his shop and bought a sixpenny cigar, the customer noted that McTavish pocketed the money instead of putting it into the cash register.

"Why not ring it up?" he asked. "You'll be forgetting it."

"Oh, I'll not forget it," replied the Scot. "Ye ken I keep track in my head until I get five shillings, and then I ring it up. It saves wear and tear on the machine."

Someone Lies

A soldier went to his colonel and asked for leave to go home to help his wife with the spring house-cleaning.

"I don't like to refuse you," said the colonel, "but I've just received a letter from your wife saying that you are no use around the house."

The soldier saluted and turned to go. At the door he shouted:

"Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them. I'm not married."

Vital Ommission

The doctor examined him twice a year. He wore galoshes when it rained. He slept with his window open. He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables. He got at least eight hours' sleep every night. He did his daily dozen. He was all set to live to be a hundred.

The funeral took place yesterday. He had forgotten about motor cars.

In Training

Wifie: "What's the idea of poking the broom in the baby's face this morning?"

Hubby: "I just wanted to get him used to kissing grandpa."